

Louis C. Audette is an official of the Department of External Affairs and a director of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation.

**POLISH VETERANS:** Polish veterans who came to Canada to work on farms last year are now permitted to purchase their own farms. They will also be permitted to rent farms which they intend to operate themselves.

**ATTENDED EXERCISE YUKON:** Three Canadian Army Active Force officers attended the first airlift of the United States Army's Exercise "Yukon" as observers, the Department of National Defence announces.

They are: Major P.R. Layard of the Joint Air School, Rivers, Man.; Capt. J.W.P. Bryan of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Brockville, and Capt. S.S. Carroll of Army Headquarters in Ottawa.

Exercise "Yukon" is a 25-day, air-transported arctic exercise in which a reinforced U.S. Army rifle company is moved from McChord Field, Washington, to Big Delta, Alaska, and subsequently returned to its starting point. The exercise is designed to study arctic air transportability methods, arctic indoctrination training methods, airfield defence manoeuvres, doctrine, tactics, technique, and organization for future arctic operations.

**LINKS WITH BRITISH ARMY ENCOURAGED:** The Canadian Army will not sever alliances formed in the past with units of British, Australian, South African and New Zealand armies. On the contrary, it has been revealed, future Army policy will be directed toward strengthening old ties and encouraging new ones. At present, there are 93 Canadian units allied with British Army regiments. In addition, eight are allied with units of other Dominions.

Many of these affiliations are of long standing and at least one -- that between the 5th Regiment Royal Scots of Canada, Highlanders, now the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, and the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) dates back to 1905. Records show that this is the first such alliance formed.

Although most alliances are formed for purely sentimental reasons, both Canadian and British regiments it is pointed out, have much to gain through affiliation. Adherence to common regimental customs, the exchange of regimental magazines and the adoption of similar uniforms and orders of dress are only a few of the activities arising from unit ties.

**NEW ENLISTMENTS' TEETH POOR:** Teeth of new enlistments in the three Services, are in very poor condition. In fact, they are in such bad shape that at the present time Service dental officers are required to perform 9.6 operations

where only an average of 7.0 were needed during the war years to put the teeth of a new recruit in tip-top shape. The increase in the amount of dental work called for is undoubtedly due to the shortage of civilian dentists during the war.

From September, 1939, until August, 1945, approximately 1,500 dentists served in the Armed Forces. Only 56 are still serving.

**WAR SURPLUS MAKES HEAVY FREIGHT:** Materials left over from Canada's wartime industry and armed forces operations, moved into and out of warehouses operated by War Assets Corporation, aggregated 173,673 tons during nine months of the current year, the traffic department of the Corporation reports.

Rail and road transport were employed in the movement; had all of it been shifted in railway freight cars each carrying 25 tons, it would have required spotting 6,947 rail units. In turn, these cars assembled in groups of 70, would have entailed the despatch of approximately 99 freight trains in the nine months.

The greater part of this freight was transferred to and from warehouses established throughout the Dominion. At the peak in March, 1947, these depots numbered 51, but the progressive disposal of surplus material had reduced their number to 27 at the end of September.

**CANADIAN ACADEMY EXHIBITION:** Lord Alexander of Tunis and Errigal, Governor-General, is among the exhibitors at the 68th annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, now on view at the Art Association Gallery in Montreal. Both his entries are landscapes, painted in oils, one of which represents a farm on the banks of the Gatineau river, only a few miles from Ottawa.

The exhibition comprises several hundred works, oil-paintings, watercolours, drawings, etchings, sculptures and architectural plans. The President of the Royal Canadian Academy, Ernest Fosberry, contributes a portrait of Brigadier James L. Melville; Kenneth Forbes contributes portraits of the Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Speaker of the House of Commons, and of Senator J.H. King, Speaker of the Senate; Mrs. Lillias Torrance Newton, portraits likewise; Adrien Hébert, a characteristic view of Bonsecours Market, Montreal. These painters are all members of the Royal Canadian Academy. Two members of the Royal Canadian Academy who served as official war artists during the recent war, Charles Comfort and Harold Beament are respectively represented by, among other paintings, "Abruzzi Village" - an Italian town atop a mountain which Canadian soldiers are climbing, and "Straggler" - a ship lagging behind a convoy in wartime.

Frances Loring, Sculptor and Murray Brown, architect, both of Toronto, were elected members of the Academy.

**ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS:** In the Political and Security Committee, Nov. 7, the Minister of Justice, Mr. J.L. Ilsley, made the following statement on the admission of new members:

The attitude of the Canadian Delegation towards admission of new members to the United Nations is based on Article 4 of the Charter. Applicants should be considered on their merits. Their qualifications should be judged on the principles defined in the Charter. The applicant must be a peace-loving state, it must accept the obligations of the Charter and it must be able and willing to carry out these obligations. This basis of judgment was approved by the General Assembly itself in a resolution of November 19, 1946, which states that each application must be examined on its merits "as measured by the yardstick of the Charter in accordance with article 4". We therefore reject any considerations extraneous to the Charter, such as whether or not the applicant state is in diplomatic relations with certain members of the United Nations.

This delegation also recognizes that a decision of the General Assembly with regard to the admission of any state membership requires under Article 4, a recommendation of the Security Council. I say that after listening carefully to the argument of the representative of Argentina, who contends that the General Assembly can admit new members without a recommendation of the Security Council. We do not think that that is correct. We think that the recommendation of the Security Council required by Article 4 involves a decision to make such a recommendation, and that such decision is governed by the provisions of Article 27 of the Charter and requires the concurrent vote of the permanent members. Whether that legal contention is correct or not, if a state of cooperation is to exist between the General Assembly and the Security Council, the General Assembly should certainly secure the recommendation of the Security Council before attempting to admit new members itself. The question arises: What is the Assembly to do about applications for admission of states which fail to secure the necessary approval in the Security Council?

#### VETOES IN SECURITY COUNCIL

Confronted by this situation, we could take up each rejected application and consider its qualifications in the light of the criteria established in Article 4 and come to a decision in the Assembly recommending that the Security Council re-examine the applications of those states which have been favourably considered by the General Assembly. We feel, however, that there is no use in adopting this procedure if the conclusions which we reach here in the Assembly are to be judged in the Security Council and altered on the basis of an entirely different set of considerations. I think that we might very well reach agreement by an

overwhelming majority that the Security Council was not justified in rejecting the application of certain states which have applied for membership. Indeed, this delegation would favour the admission of a number of new states, and I think that the Assembly might well find itself in agreement on quite a comprehensive list. As matters stand, however, we may be certain that no matter how impressive a majority may be recorded here in the Assembly, some or all of the applicants we may favour will continue to be vetoed in the Security Council.

Now we recognize, Mr. Chairman, that there is a real difficulty in determining in some cases as to whether in fact an applicant qualifies under the criteria of Article 4, particularly whether the applicant can be regarded as "able and willing to carry out" the obligations of the Charter. This difficulty exists even if the most objective judgment is applied in determining each case. Discussions in the Security Council as well as in this Committee at the last session, as well as today, amply demonstrate that such a difficulty exists. But surely this is exactly where the discussion of individual applications in the Assembly is particularly relevant in making a proper determination of whether a state is eligible for membership under Article 4 or not. Where, after full discussion of the relevant facts, an overwhelming majority of the members of this organization have stated as their judgment that an applicant is a peace-loving state and able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and should therefore be admitted to membership, this would be a fairly solid basis for a proper determination of the case; a basis, I submit, which would justify favourable consideration being given to an application by the Security Council.

#### CONSIDERATION FUTILE WITHOUT ASSURANCES

On the other hand, if after a favourable determination with respect to any application by the General Assembly the application is to be vetoed in the Security Council, then, in the opinion of the Canadian Delegation, action on the subject of membership by this Committee or the Assembly serves little or no useful purpose. The Canadian Delegation therefore believes that consideration of each application rejected by the Security Council on the part of the Assembly can be justified only if all the permanent members of the Security Council will agree not to use their veto to prevent the admission of a state, which has been approved by two-thirds of the General Assembly as having qualified under the conditions of Article 4, Paragraph 1.

If the permanent members of the Security Council were to give such an assurance, the Canadian Delegation would be happy to state its position with regard to each applicant mentioned in the resolutions before us and to participate in a vote in order to record a